

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—No. 940.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1864.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, a TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance. Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

THE MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. White,
(From London)

BEGS leave to return her sincere thanks to a generous Public, for the encouragement she has experienced since her commencement, and informs them, she has removed from Mr. Bogg's, to the house opposite to Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, where she continues to have an extensive and elegant assortment of the most fashionable Millinery Goods, viz: Silk and straw bonnets, Old Ladies' Bonnets, Feathered Velvet Hats, Velvet Spencers, Satin and mode Cloaks, Lace and Gaiter Veils, Turbans, Gaiter and Muffin Caps, Ostrich Feathers, and Artificial Flowers, Stuffs for Carriage, and penders. Black and Red Morocco Lash Bonnets for Children.
N. B. Bonnets made, and Umbrellas covered at the sho test not cost.

Banks & Owings,

Have imported from Philadelphia, and are opening for sale, on the lowest terms, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. John Jordan jun. & co. next door to Mr. Seitz's.

British and Spanish perfumery and common broad cloths, Constitution and fancy cords, Corduroys, Velvets, Jaconet, rambored & book muslins, Hummings, Balfat, India shawls, silk and cotton, India, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Chintzes and calicoes of the newest patterns, Irish linens, whole and half bleached, Durants, Calimancoes, Wildbores, &c. &c. Men's and women's cotton hose & socks, Nankens, Turkey yarn, Tickings &c. A complete assortment of

They keep a constant supply of baron, steel, castings and sheet iron of the best qualities, assorted, and Dry Mann's hick salt.
Millers can be supplied with bolting cloths of the different numbers.
Lexington, April 7th, 1864. tf.

24 Thomas Love,

AFTER an absence of nearly twelve months from his old stand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-house, now informs his friends and the public that he has resumed his old place of

ENTERTAINMENT,

Where those that may please to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both as to themselves and horses, that this country will afford. Private parties may have rooms undisturbed with the bustle of a Tavern; and gentlemen disposed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wishes.
Frankfort, Feb. 22, 1864.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Montgomery circuit, July term 1864.
Christian Keener, complainant,
Against

John Hawkins, Ezekiel Hayden, John Dupuy, Henry Payne, Henry Young, John Fowler, James Gray and Basil Holmes, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Basil Holmes, Henry Young, James Gray and John Dupuy, not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next October term and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the public papers of this State for eight weeks successively.
A Copy.
M. Harrison, C. M. C.

DRS. BROWN & WARFIELD.

BEG leave to inform the public that they will practice MEDICINE & SURGERY, in partnership, in the town of Lexington and the vicinity.
Dr. Brown requests those who are indebted to him to pay their accounts to J. J. Dedmond or give notes for the amount.

FOR sale, the place whereon I now live, containing 450 acres well improved, and generally given up to be as handsome a place as any in Fayette county—the dwelling house is of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long by 22 wide, finished off in a neat plain manner, and other necessary out houses; there is likewise a very fine grist mill with two pair of stones, one of which are built—the said mill, dam, and all were built anew about twelve months ago—the dam and all under works are locust timber, which will stand at least fifty years without being impaired—there is about 130 acres of cleared land, springs and stockwater that was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, or the mill with 50 or 100 acres with it, and give a considerable credit for half, the other half being paid down. For further particulars by applying to the subscriber, any person may be informed and shown.

John Rogers.

Fayette county, Davy's Fork of Elkhorn, April 16th, 1864.
TWO SILLS FOR SALE.
ONE holds 127 gallons, the other 60 gallons. I will sell them low for all cash. For sale, also,
The Noted Thorough Bred Horse, LAMPLIGHTER, which is equal in blood and beauty to any horse in the State, and his colts the same if not superior. I will take one thousand dollars for him—he is eight years old. J. R.



VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill race, and is an excellent stand for a public house.
500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.
1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.
5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.
4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnervorth.
3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 3000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.
1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.
1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.
325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.
115 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.
A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.
An Inn and Out Lot in said town.
Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HENP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had. For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)
JOHN JORDAN Jun.
Lexington Kentucky,
January 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.

In the case of Ira Allen, A BANKRUPT.
THE commissioners named in the commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Ira Allen, of the town of Eddyville, in the county of Livingston, and the assignee of the estate and effects of said bankrupt, will meet on Thursday, 11th day of October next, at three o'clock P. M. at the commissioners' office in the town of Lexington, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; at which time and place, the creditors who have not yet proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said dividend.
Mathew Lyon, assignee.
W. Macbean, clk. to the com'rs.

2 Wool wanted.

I will purchase a considerable quantity of Lamb's wool, and the second fleecing. Apply at my hat manufactory, on main cross street, Lexington.
John Lowrey.
September 5th, 1864.

FOR SALE.

AND possession given immediately 215 acres of land, lying on the waters of Cane Run, and immediately on the road leading from Lexington to Georgetown—There is tolerable good improvements, with about 60 acres of the above land cleared, and well enclosed with a good fence, the title indisputable; the terms of sale will be made known by application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

I will also sell all my stock, at reduced prices for cash or short credit—Among my horses I have two thorough bred Mares, brought from Virginia last spring, one was got by the noted horse Quicksilver out of a Pilgrim mare, three years old this spring, now in foal by Albert, the other was got by Fitzchewes noted running horse Old Frederick, out of a full blooded mare, and now in foal by Medley.

Tbos. I. Garrett

Fayette, July 9th, 1864.

TO BE SOLD,

BY a power of attorney from the executors of Patrick Henry deceased, a

TRACT OF LAND,

On Mill creek, near Drennon's Lick, about 18 miles from the mouth of Kentucky, and 40 miles from the Falls of Ohio, containing 1500 acres, by survey made in 1784, and is a moiety of 3000 acres, patented to Mr. May and Mr. Henry, and accordingly divided.
Also 500 acres on the Rolling fork of Salt river, by survey in 1784, patented to Mr. Henry.
I understand these lands are valuable, but a purchaser would chuse to judge for himself. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living in Fayette county.

W. WARFIELD.

April 17, 1864.

ALEX. PARKER & Co.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment,
Book muslin, plain and figured cambric do.
Chintzes and calicoes, assorted,
Blue hair plush, & brown Hollands
Constitution and fancy cords,
Extra long silk gloves, assorted,
Morocco slippers, assorted,
Loaf sugar, coffee and fresh teas,
Copper in sheets & still patterns.
Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, for Cash.

Lexington, July 14, 1864.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 18. 6d. per pound.
HUGH CRAWFORD.
At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross streets, Lexington.
September 13th, 1863.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, try your cuts loose.

H. C.

THE Grand Lodge of Kentucky, will convene, in the Lodge Room at Lexington, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock.

A. M. The officers, members, and representatives from the respective Lodges under our jurisdiction, are requested to be punctual in their attendance, at that time and place.
By order of the worshipful Grand Master.

Dani. Bradford, Grand Sec.

Lexington, Aug. 6, 1864.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from this place, on the night of Monday, the 28th inst., a Strawberry roan Horse,

About 5 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, handsome head and neck, and a fear low down on (I think) the off side, near the girth, occasioned by a snag when a colt, a little while on one of his hind feet. It is thought he has been stolen by a party who have taken several to the neighbourhood of Fort Defiance, in the State of Ohio. I will give the above reward and all reasonable charges, to any person who will deliver said horse to me, and prosecute the thief to conviction, or for the delivery of the horse, a generous reward.

Dani. Bradford.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR CASH NEGROES;
1000 Acres of first rate land, lying on the Kentucky river, and near where Capt. Danl. Weisiger now lives, and about 4 miles below Frankfort, with 4 small Farms thereon—one on the river, with 45 acres of cleared ground, and peach orchard, and under good fence—the other 3 about 20 acres cleared on each, and under good fence—all with good log houses, and as good water as any in the State. Also, 300 acres of second rate, good farming land, about five or six miles from Frankfort, and on the North Fork of Elkhorn, about one mile from Sanders's mill.

I will sell a part, or all of the above mentioned land unusually low for Cash.—For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, James Roberts in Frankfort or Messrs. Parker & Gray, Lexington.

THOS. Q. ROBERTS.

Lexington, May 28, 1864.

I AM authorized, by power of attorney, from Simon Gratz, of the city of Philadelphia, to sell one moiety of a

Tract of Land,

Containing two thousand acres, situate on the head waters of Fox run, a branch of Bradhears's creek; which land was conveyed by William Murray, of Philadelphia, to Joseph Simons, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and by him to the aforesaid Simon Gratz. Any person inclining to purchase said lands, may know the terms (which will be moderate) by applying to me in Lexington.

WILL. MORTON.

Attorney in fact for S. Gratz.

June 4, 1864.

I WISH TO SELL MY

14 Tanyard

On this place—the price will be moderate, and the payment made easy to the purchaser, on being satisfactorily secured, and the interest punctually paid.

WILL. MORTON

Lexington, 4th June, 1864.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I am about to leave this State, and that I have left all my business in the hands of Mr. E. Baker to settle for me. Those who are indebted to me for the seasons of 1863, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts without delay, as there cannot be no further indulgence given; and those that have failed to give their notes for this season, are requested to come forward and comply with my terms agreeable to my advertisement.

Wm. T. Banton.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the subscriber, living in Garrard County.

3 A SORREL HORSE.

Four years old, 15 and a half hands high, a bit in the end of the left ear, lately nicked and shod before.

BRIGHT BAY HORSE.

15 hands high, four years old, some saddle marks, tolerable long tail, and shod before. Any person taking up the same, or either of them shall be generously rewarded.

KENNETH M'COY.

August 24, 1864.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment by the first of November, to JONATHAN HOLMES, or give their notes. Those who do not comply, may expect compulsory measures to be taken.

GEORGE TEGARDEN.

August 7, 1864.

Indiana Territory.

WHEREAS a writ of Foreign Attachment has issued out of the General Court for the said Territory, directed to the Sheriff of Clarke county, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels, and effects, rights and credits of John Holker and Nicholas Victor Muhlberger, at the suit of John Edgar, in a plea of covenant broken, by virtue of which writ the said Sheriff has attached several tracts of land, and other premises, in the county of Clarke, as the estate of the said defendants.—Now notice is hereby given, that unless the said John Holker & Nicholas Victor Muhlberger shall appear by themselves or attorney, to give special bail to answer the said suit, judgment will be entered against them by default, and the estate so attached will be sold for the satisfaction of said creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose.—Dated 6th July, 1864.

H. HURST, c. k. c.

John Rice Jones, }
Atto. for the Plaintiff. }

DIRECT TAX.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress passed on the 3d of March last, entitled, "An act further to amend an act, entitled, 'An act to lay and collect a direct tax, within the United States,' the collectors of said tax are directed to transmit to the Supervisor, correct transcripts of lists of all lands or lots which they have sold for the non-payment of said tax.—And it is further provided, that any person making payment to the Supervisor of the tax, and interest upon any tract of land or lot to sold, should be permitted to redeem the same, provided such payment or tender of payment be made within the period prescribed by law—which in this State will expire generally in January and February next.—In pursuance of the provisions of the above recited act, public notice is hereby given, that I am in possession of all the collectors, lists of lands and lots, which have been sold for non-payment of the said tax, within this State, (save two which are expected daily) and that any person wishing to redeem lands or lots which have been sold, may do so by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

JAMES MORRISON,

Supervisor.

Lexington, July 16th, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received, in addition to their former assortment,
Blue ground calico and chintzes,
Cambric, jaconet, and rambored muslins,
Furniture damities,
Black gauze for veils,
Extra long silk gloves, assorted and coloured,
Silk and cotton hosiery,
Fancy and constitution cords,

India Nankens,
Complete cases plotting instruments, Suspenders,
Irish linens,
Kid, morocco and stuff shoes,
English & German scythes,
Spanish segars by the box,
Anvils, vices,
White and red lead,
Spanish brown, yellow oker,
Vermillion and Prussian blue,
Indigo and fig blue,
Coffee, loaf sugar, teas,
Wines, &c. &c. &c.

Which will be sold unusually low for Cash in hand.

MAGCOUN & TILFORD.

Lexington, July 16, 1864.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Versailles K. on the night of the 11th inst. A Negro Woman named Jutah, about thirty years of age; she is of a common size, very black, is very wide across the cheek bone, and rather of a lean and bony form, has large eyes, and shows considerable of the white, when spoken to, is remarkable artful and will form a very plausible tale, it about to be apprehended. She has with her a variety of clothing, amongst which is a blue striped cotton habit, a gray coating cloak very long, and has a cap to it, several linen under coats, some childrens clothing, several blankets, and other things not recollected. It is probable she has a pass, stating that she is free, or for her to pass to some particular place. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver said woman to me in Versailles, if taken out of this State and all reasonable charges or ten dollars if taken in this State, and all reasonable charges for bringing her home.

Tbos. Eastland.

August 17th, 1864.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife SARAH HAMPTONSTALL, without any just provocation has eloped from my bed and board, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading with or trusting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date, I likewise forewarn all persons from harbouring her contrary to law.

Abraham Hamptonstall.

August 21st, 1864.

FOR SALE—For Cash.

A valuable Lot of ground, at the lower end of Main street in this town containing two acres, it is handsomely situated and under good fence. For further information apply to the subscriber on Main Street, next door to Mr. Ben. Fulley's.

THOMAS LONNEY

Lexington July 16, 1864.

AN EXAMINATION

Of the allegations, made against John Breckenridge, by the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, Crittenden, and others.

No. IV.

WE now proceed to examine the defence. It rests (1) upon the declarations of those who participated in the publication of the True Republican, and (2) upon the testimony of a number of gentlemen, who say, that Mr. B's conduct, so far from being calculated to forward an intrigue to place him in the office of vice-president, has uniformly been favorable to the election of General Clinton.

1. Capt. Stevenson, the author of the "True Republican," and whose character has not heretofore been impeached, declares that Mr. B. had no "hint that the True Republican was written, or intended to be published;" and "that he never intimated to him that he was or wished to be a candidate for the office of vice-president." This declaration is upon oath; and the solemnity of the appeal, most assuredly, must add weight to the declaration. When too, it is recollected that Stevenson would run some risk of detection if this story were not true, and that the consequence of detection would be the total loss of all estimation in society, it surely must appear very improbable that he would give a falsehood the sanction of his oath.—Stevenson did not act alone in the affair: his father and the gentleman who handed the essay to Mr. Magruder, participated in it also; and they must know whether the statement be correct. If, too, as Paulding asserts, the chain of intrigue extended throughout the state, and as the editor from his table of states, would have us infer, that it extended throughout the union, numbers must have been engaged with Stevenson; his risks therefore were greater; and let him be still weaker in intellect than he is represented to be, he could not be so imprudent as to swear to a falsehood, when he would be so liable to detection.

But it is objected to Stevenson's declaration, that he alone could not have written the True Republican; not having sufficient intellect, and information; that Mr. Magruder was merely the corrector; that the facts stated must have come from a member of Congress; and the chain of reasoning from some person of more intellect than Stevenson—and from whom probably as from Mr. Breckenridge? "Mark how a plain tale shall put them down." The facts stated in the "True Republican" relative to Clinton were published in Aristides, a pamphlet which Stevenson had in his possession, and which, I am informed, was by him lent, about the time the essay was published, to Mr. Magruder; and the facts which are said to have transpired in the caucus, and what is related of the Virginia representation, were communicated to Stevenson by a member of the house of representatives (whose name will probably appear hereafter) in letters and in conversation. Of the other facts which are related, I believe, no reader of the newspapers of the day to have been ignorant; and if it were necessary I could refer to many papers from whence they might have been extracted. The chain of reasoning pursued, was the natural one which the facts stated would have produced in the mind of any man conversant with the politics of the day. And as we are informed that Mr. Magruder, whose talents for composition have been so highly appreciated, had some agency in the affair, and what he done has not been, and, perhaps, now cannot be particularly pointed out, are we not to presume that he may have changed the form of the essay, as well as the manner of it?

The probable motives of Stevenson, I have already mentioned.

Mr. Magruder's certificate contains two important facts: first, that he did correct the piece, which relieves Mr. Breckenridge from the charge of preparing it for the press; and, secondly, that afterwards being convinced it would have a bad tendency, he communicated to Mr. B. his impressions, who, (as appears from the certificate of Mr. Turner and Mr. T. Stevenson) answered his letter the day after it was received, i. e. the 2d of July; declaring "that he coincided with Mr. M.G. in opinion, and was ready to declare his unwillingness to be mentioned as a candidate for the office."

It has been already observed that this answer to Mr. M.G. (which could not have been twitted, like conversations, to mean any thing or nothing) would have afforded most damning evidence against Mr. B. had he been disposed to accept the office of vice-president, when public opinion "founded" in his favour. And here I must be permitted also to observe, that it was strange that this extraordinary intriguer (as our editor will have him) should express himself so explicitly to Mr. M.G. but two days after the True Republican appeared, when his object was, to "found the public mind," at a time when the editor himself must confess the public mind had not been founded.

To return. Mr. Magruder's certificate proves how soon he declared his sentiments after he had complete information of the contents of the True Republican; and that his conduct was marked with candour and decision.

No sooner does he receive Mr. M.G.'s

letter than he answers it—And before the public mind was "founded," and the great collection of people at Frankfort and Lexington, as the editor states, had declared an opinion upon the subject. Here I must observe, this was the first opportunity which he had to make a declaration: for had his declaration accompanied the True Republican, when it was not even probable that he would have a vote, it would have been properly (as he mentions in his letter to Mr. M.G.) ascribed to his vanity, and not to any regard for the public welfare—"Who is this" would have been the enquiry, "that disclaims an office for which he will have no vote? his vanity has surely taken the lead of his understanding." Such most assuredly would have been the popular language, had the disclaimer been made, and in my opinion very properly.

The certificate of Thomas Stevenson is introduced to show when Mr. M.G.'s letter was delivered to Mr. B. which he states to have been on the 1st of July, before any expression of public opinion had taken place. The solicitude of the editor upon this point, who takes some pains to persuade us that the letter was delivered by T. Stevenson before that day, would lead an impartial enquirer to believe, that he thinks Mr. Breckenridge's letter to Mr. Magruder sufficient to exculpate him from any delinquency of tampering with the public opinion; for the editor would have us keep out of sight the contents of that letter, which he would attract our attention to the motions of T. S. whilst he had the letter in his possession.

Before the True Republican was published, the editor knew of Mr. Magruder's letter; and he neither pretends to say that this gentleman was implicated in what he calls the "intrigue," farther than as corrector of the piece, nor yet that he would have kept from the public eye the answer of Mr. Breckenridge, let events have been favorable or not to the election of the latter. Let us, however, whilst we are examining the certificate of T. S. view also the animadversions of the editor. He insinuates that no man who knows Thomas S. would believe his assertion, that the contents of the letter was not known to Mr. B. before the first of July. This, I believe, is the first attack which has ever been made upon the veracity of Thomas Stevenson. It has, indeed, been said, that he was a busy man; but he has always been supposed to be a moral and honest one. And until it appears that he is not entitled to our confidence, his certificate must be believed. It is true he assigns no reason why the letter was not delivered sooner; but one apparent and striking force itself upon my mind. His son had conceived a project in which he had himself participated, that would raise the fame and produce profit to the family. That project neither could, with defeat. T. S. knew the object of Mr. M.G.'s letter was the suppression of the True Republican, which would defeat the project he had so much at heart; and, therefore, until he knew the piece had been published, he would retain the letter from Mr. Breckenridge. That object attained, he would deliver the letter; and whether Mr. B. disclaimed all pretensions to the office or not, the essay would remain a standing monument of their friendship and policy.

William Stevenson's previous declaration to Mr. Taylor, that Mr. Breckenridge was ignorant of his proceedings, confirms this opinion. Thomas Stevenson's declaration, does not, however, stand alone: It is supported by the facts stated by Mr. Turner, who agrees with him as to the time when, and place where the letter was delivered.

But the editor's belief in this, as in other instances which have been enumerated, seem proportioned to his prejudices. He cannot believe that the Stevensons would not communicate to B. their project, or that T. S. would retain for a few days a letter to B. which would defeat a favorite project, and yet he can be certain of the fact, that himself, a zealous democrat, would not communicate to a "confidential friend," nor even to his father his suspicions of a plot, co-extensive with the union, to divide the republican party! Such certainly on the one hand, and such credulity on the other, shews that his passions have conquered his usual penetration & judgment. It may be here said, that an editor's virtue is secrecy; but without mentioning names, he could have communicated the nature of the plot, and have been assisted by the penetration of a father (of known sense and judgment, and feelingly alive to his welfare) in tracing the plot to its origin. Besides, his father, it appears, attended sometimes to the press; and his rules of secrecy could not be violated, for nothing would be told beyond the precincts of the office. So that the conduct of S's seems not more surprising than that of the editor himself.

The testimony of a number of gentlemen in addition to what is contained in the certificate of Mr. Flournoy, has been procured; who uniformly declare, that Mr. B's conduct, so far from being calculated to place himself in the office, has been favorable to the election of General Clinton, of whom he has, upon many occasions, spoken in the most honorable manner, and once or twice defended, when his character had been unjustly attacked. Is conduct of this kind common in one political opponent towards another? On the contrary, how often does it happen, that instead of

speaking of one another respectfully, they descend to the most abominable terms which our language can afford? Mr. B. then, in either commending Governor C. or in defending him, certainly adopted the worst expedient which could be fallen upon to elevate himself at the expense of his opponent. He could only expect to succeed, by showing that Governor C. was unfit for the office, either from the want of talents or principle. And Mr. B. so far from attempting to shew that the nomination was an injudicious one, has uniformly stated, that the charges against the Governor "were made by his enemies," and that an united effort would be made with our Eastern brethren to secure a republican President and vice-president.

Proof of this kind is all from the very nature of the case that can be required. It would be sufficient to exculpate him, and clear him of the charges, even if the declarations of the Stevensons had not been procured. The editor's charges, to make the most of them, are based upon suspicion; and suspicion only of what was passing in the mind of Mr. B. and evinced by no acts. Now when the declaration of a man after charges are brought against him, is not referred to as a means of defence, his conduct only can be examined, to discover what is rankling at the heart. And if his conduct, not in one instance only, but in numbers of cases is in opposition to the suspicion, every reasonable man will abandon it. Or it may be stated in this way—The editor's testimony is of the presumptive kind. He charges Mr. B. with seeking an office to the exclusion of another. Mr. B. shews that his conduct so far from being opposed to the election of that candidate for the office, has uniformly been favorable to his elevation; he therefore proves, so far as the actions of a man can evince his disposition and wishes, that he had general Clinton's elevation at heart. If the contrary were the fact, why would he not open his mind to Messrs. Waver and Gains, who pressed him to become a candidate? Why would he be silent to Messrs. Taylor Flournoy, Carr, and Harrison, who were his warm friends? But, says the editor, he knew the integrity and standing of those men; the influence which they had in the country would probably be exerted against him? Two of them, had, however, pressed him to come forward; and he had assurances that the others were his friends. It seems, that to all these men, he gave not the most distant hint that such were his wishes, but the contrary. He could not expect to succeed without the countenance of many influential men; and yet the editor, who has been two months making enquiries into the subject, can find none whom he even supposes, or declares were concerned except William Stevenson.

The editor in remarking upon recent publication, says, that Mr. B. could have made those declarations to the gentlemen who have given their certificates, and different declarations to others. If he has done so, why is not evidence produced to that amount? To lacerate reputation upon surmise and conjecture, is surely improper; and what the common sense of the people will not justify. If an intrigue has been carried on, there must be evidence some where; and when that is not offered, we are to presume that it does not exist; particularly as the charges are denied in the most positive manner, and the prosecutor of them set at defiance.

EXAMINER.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. Bradford,

An anonymous piece, under the signature of "Curtius" addressed to me in your last paper, deserves no reply.—The boast which he ascribes to me, I had not the honor of giving: It was given by a gentleman holding an high office under the Federal Government; whose Republican integrity has never been questioned, and who has nothing to expect from the favours of the subject of that boast. That boast was the offspring of a virtuous mind, prompted by an honest heart. It were well for Curtius was he such a man. I disdain to enter the lists with characters, who, like Curtius, delight in misrepresentation & falsehood. And if his real name was given to the public they would deprecate him as much for his want of veracity, as the Author of the True Republican for his attempt to mislead an enlightened people. To know such men is to despise them.

P. L. TURNER.

Sept. 11th, 1804.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 3.

On Wednesday last, His Excellency Governor GREENUP, took the oath of office at the state house in the presence of several of the citizens of this place. On Tuesday the 28th inst. a public Dinner and Ball were given in honor of his election, on which day it was expected he would have been inaugurated; but a doubt arising on the proper construction of that clause of the constitution which points out the time when the Governor elect may commence the duties of his office, the ceremony was postponed until the Wed-

nesday following. Prior to taking the oath, the Governor delivered the following

ADDRESS:

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

BEING about to enter on the duties of an arduous and important trust, which the partiality of my fellow citizens have thought proper to confide to me; I deem it not improper, before I give that solemn test which the commonwealth requires from all her servants, to declare to that portion of you who are now assembled, those leading principles by which I shall be governed during my continuance in office.

Having at an early period of my life formed the strongest predilection in favor of a republican government—having also shared in part the toils, dangers and difficulties experienced by all those who joined in the glorious cause, which secured to the United States her liberty and independence—seeing the unparalleled progress which our citizens are daily making in the arts and sciences; together with the great extension of the agricultural & commercial interests, and the astonishing increase of population in the short time the United States has become a nation—all combine to convince me that a republican form of government is capable of, and does afford more lasting security to the lives, liberties and properties of the governed, than any other form of government which has ever yet been devised by the wit of man. With this belief it is my determination, in all things within my power, to cherish, support and defend true republicanism, according to what I conceive to be the intent and meaning of those maxims and principles which prevailed at the formation of our government. I cannot join in opinion with those gentlemen (some of whom were lately high in office) that the word "Republicanism" means any thing or nothing, or that it is a mere word without any appropriate signification. According to my apprehension it is a word of clear and certain import, expressing it to be a government of the people, under such an organization as they shall from time to time ordain and establish, and where every freeman, not legally disqualified, has directly or indirectly a voice in its administration.

It is foreign to my design to contrast our general and state governments with those ancient republics which have been established in different parts of the world—they were for the most part imposed upon the people by some leading demagogue or powerful faction, or from the necessity of guarding against some impending danger or other adventitious circumstances; but in the formation whereof the great bulk of the people seldom had a voice. Nor shall I draw any comparison between the present republics in Europe and the United States; it is enough for me to declare my approbation of our own government, and endeavour to support it.

The importance and difficulty of the trust to which I have just been called, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest & most experienced of our citizens a distrustful scrutiny in his qualifications to discharge with propriety the duties attached to the office, would certainly have deterred me from entering on so momentous a task, did not the confidence I entertain of the well known liberality of my fellow citizens embolden me to undertake it—trusting that the friendly aid which they have ever shown me, would not be withdrawn on the present occasion. In this confidence I now advance to take the test preferred by the constitution, and to implore the assistance of the Divine Ruler of the universe to assist and direct me in the execution thereof for the benefit of my fellow citizens.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

JOHN ROWAN, Esq. Secretary of State, vice HARRY TOULMIN, Esq.

A review of the English conspiracy in France.

In some late papers of the Journal des Debats, there is published a review of a work on the subject of the English conspiracy in France, which has been published in Paris by the famous Mehee (M. D. L. or Mehee de la Touche.)

Mehee, who has published the work alluded to, it will be remembered, was the person with whom Mr. Drake corresponded: from the

review of his work it appears, the author has entered in detail into an exposition of the whole affairs of the conspiracy, and completely brought home to the Addington administration the charges of having in time of peace, received a man whose avowed object was to overturn the government of France, of having defrayed the expenses of this man whilst in London, and of having subsequently countenanced the plots formed for the destruction of Bonaparte.

The review of Mehee's book is of too great a length to permit its publication, as it occupies several columns of the Paris papers—we shall give an abstract of the articles. Mehee had been an ardent revolutionist, and republican from the commencement of the French revolution, in the year 8 (1798—1799) he had been sent from Paris to the Isle of Oleron, as a suspected person, but was permitted to return to his family after a long detention. Desirous of proving his not having merited the suspicions of want of attachment to his country, Mehee resolved to proceed to England under the assumed name of Muller, for the purpose of discovering the actual intentions of England towards France, which countries were at that time engaged in the negotiation of the treaty of Amiens, alleged to be violated in regard to Malta; with the determination to communicate such intelligence as he might collect to the government of his country.

Mehee left France and landed in the Island of Jersey, from thence he returned to Guernsey—Here he presented himself to Gen. Doyle in the character of a person detached to the French Government and able to give England information of great importance. Doyle received him very cordially, and undertook to forward to the English government a memorial drawn by Mehee for that purpose. In this memorial the latter proffered further information on his arrival in London, and assured Mr. Addington, that he was a member of a Jacobin Club, the members of which were determined to bring Bonaparte down, and which only required pecuniary means in order to accomplish their purpose. To assure Mr. Addington of his sincerity, Mehee added that he could give ample information and proof of Bonaparte's designs on Turkey and Egypt; and concluded by offering to lay before the British ministry a plan for placing the Count de Lille (called Louis XVIII) on the French throne. With this memorial Mehee sent a number of papers, purporting to be of great moment and genuine. Having received no reply from London, Mehee waited on Gen. Doyle and Sir James Saumarez, and procured from them money and a passage to England at their own expense. Arrived in London, he waited on Mr. Addington, and was received by Hammond, to whom Mehee declared he had a scheme which could not fail of destroying Bonaparte, if assistance from England were given. Mr. Hammond answered, as there existed peace at that moment between the two countries he could not agree to terms, but required Mehee's address, assuring him that a change of circumstances would soon allow him to accept the offer made. Accordingly, shortly after this interview another took place, and Mehee was taken into favor by the Pretender and other French princes, and actually received a monthly salary from the British ministry.

He had several interviews with the British ministry, particularly with Hawkesbury and Pelham, to whom he was introduced by Bertrand de Molleville [Minister of the marine under Louis XVI.] With Molleville, the Archbishop of Arras, the emigrant Generals Willot, Lariviere and Pichagru, the plan for destroying Bonaparte was concerted in London, and that the English government might not appear as the instigators or abettors of the plot, the instructions to the agents were drawn up in the name of a "Private society of French emigrants & Englishmen of fortune!" Mehee having furnished his plan, it was approved by Lord Pelham, and the necessary passports and instructions were given to Mehee, with directions to proceed to the continent.—He received letters from Mr. Burke, one of the British administration, to several English ministers on the continent, particularly to the British Consul at Hufum, in Holstein; to Mr. Drake at Munich, and to Mr. Spencer Smith at Sturgard. It was agreed he should reside at Paris, but previously wait on Sir. Drake and others, to establish the mode of correspondence. On the 22d Sept. 1803, Mehee left London, after ha-

ving taken leave of the British Ministry, the French Emigrants, Princes, Bishops, &c. and shortly after arrived at *Alona*; from thence he proceeded to Hamburg, to the French minister, in whose hands, (to be transmitted to Paris,) he left a complete statement of his journey to England, of its result, of the plot against Bonaparte, &c. and promising to give further proofs on his return from Munich, where he was about to go to make arrangements with Mr. Drake.

Mehee arrived safely at Munich, conferred with Mr. Drake, with him established the mode of correspondence, and appointed the requisite number of agents, at Kehl, Straßburg, Balle, &c. When the whole plan of operations had been laid, Mehee returned to Paris.—In a short time the money and troops of the emigrants which had been promised Mehee while in England, were furnished from that country; Drake continued his efforts on the continent, and had collected on the borders of France, in neutral territory, large bodies of emigrants from all parts of Europe, with whom English officers were incorporated; in the interior of France large sums of money had been lavished, pamphlets and handbills distributed in the armies and towns; Pichegrue and Georges had landed and agreed upon a movement which was to be made by Mehee, and his Jacobins. The English prints had already hinted at the impending assassination—and the British ministry and its agents abroad were impressed that the assassination of Bonaparte was at hand—when Mehee gave the signal to the police, and the conspirators were seized!

From the publication of the report of the grand judge, and of Drake's, the reader will have collected information of the succeeding incidents—those here related formed no part of either, and the real character of Mehee was before but little understood. The address of this man was certainly of the most extraordinary kind, to many he will probably appear as a spy, but he observed this can be no greater disgrace than to the first ministers of England who defend to all the means of espionage, whereas he was not employed by any individual or government, but actuated solely by the generous wish of serving his country, and proving his attachment to it.

Mehee concluded his book by enumerating the different sums of money furnished by England for effecting a revolution, and procuring the overthrow of Bonaparte; which had been placed in his hands alone, they amounted to more than one hundred and ninety-two thousand livres—or about thirty-eight thousand dollars.

MADISON CIRCUIT, &c.

September Court, 1804.

William Barnett, complt. against

William Hef's & Als. d.fts.

CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant, by his counsel, and on motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Hef's, is not an inhabitant of this State.—It is therefore ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next March term of this court, to show cause, if any he can, why the complainant's Bill should not be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively.

A copy. Telle. Will. Irvine, C. M. C.

TAKE NOTICE,

That I do forewarn any person from trading for a note, given to Samuel Small, of woodford county, for two hundred and fifty gallons of whiskey, in the year of 1797; as I have paid for once, and will not be answerable again. Jas. Small is a witness to said bond.

1* James Shaw.

Bourbon County, &c.

TAKEN up by William Campbell, near Hatcher's mill, a BROWN HORSE, four years old, fourteen hands high, small star in his forehead, branded on the near buttock but not legible, has on a 26 bell; appraised to 40 dollars.

A Copy. Wm. Garrard, jr. C. B. C.

TAKEN up by Henry C. Gilt, Clark county, near the road from Winchester to Paris, ONE BAY HORSE COLT, supposed to be three years old, a small star in his forehead, hind foot which with some small black spots near the hoof, no brand perceptible; appraised, to 30 dollars.

ALSO ONE SORREL FILLY, with white main and tail, a blaze face, one year old, no brand; appraised to 20 dollars.

June 25th, 1804. Thos. Wornall, J. P.

Cash

4 WILL be given for approved SMALL NOTES, by George Manfell & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this Office, LETTERS ON THE DIVINE UNITY.



LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 18.

All those indebted to the Editor of this paper, who may find it convenient to discharge their accounts in Fire Wood or good Whiskey, may have an opportunity of doing so, by making an early application.

CONVENTION OF BEES.

We are informed, that on Sunday, the 2d instant, there was a collection of Bees, supposed to consist of about 100 swarms, at Irwin's lick, in Madison county. They continued until the Tuesday following, and then dispersed.

The above is considered the more extraordinary, (and by some as ominous) as the Presbyterians and Methodists had some time before, appointed a meeting to be held at that place next Friday, for the purpose of forming an union of those societies.

GEN. DESSALINES

Has formally declared war against Spain!—This event is reported by Capt. Story, from Gonaives, arrived at New-York.—He also says, that in consequence of this transaction, the Haytiens were employing their cruisers to intercept the Spanish vessels, and had actually captured a copper bottomed ship.

M. Choteau with the Ofage Indians, who have been on a visit to the President of the United States, arrived here on Sunday last, on their return home. We are told that they visited the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, &c. and that they are much pleased with the attention paid them.

Pittsburg Gaz.

FROM SPAIN.

From the Norfolk Herald of Aug. 27. The following has been handed us from a respectable source, and we are authorized to say, may be depended on.

EXTRACT

Of a letter from Madrid, to an American house in Cadiz, received by the ship Shepherdels, captain Will, dated

MADRID, July 6.

"I take up my pen to inform you that such is the state of things between the two governments, that there is more than a probability that a war must ensue. In fact, such is the situation of things, that one or the other government must recede; and it is on such points, that the American government neither can, and have declared they never will recede from. Our Minister has called for a final answer on Tuesday, and if not favorable, means to demand his passports and quit the country."

"He is in fact making every preparation for his departure. He intends notifying our Commercial Agent next week of the state of things, if nothing more favorable occurs."

FROM CADIZ—late.

From the Boston Gazette, Aug 30. By the brig Neutrality, Captain Wadsworth, arrived at this port yesterday, in 38 days from Cadiz, we understand, that the differences between the United States and the court of Spain, (mentioned in our last Baltimore papers) and their consequent rumours, had existed in that place prior to his sailing; but that it was not finally expected they would occasion a war between the two countries. Capt. W. further adds, that the Spanish court had refused to confer with Mr. Jefferson's ambassador, on the subject of the convention, and that Mr. Pinckney, conceiving himself to be irreverently treated, by this procedure, had demanded passports for his return home.

INSURGENCY.

From the Locoming Gazette, August 16. Our accounts from Tloga, are of a very alarming nature. It appears those assassins and incendiaries are determined to go in opposition to the laws and authority of the State. Threats have been publicly made by a person or persons residing in that country, that they will have a fresh hide (meaning the skin of a Pennsylvanian, or persons leaving from the Pennsylvanians) in the course of a few days.—they also declare that they will take the governor's life before the first of October, &c. When such are the threats of those men, what are the poor settlers who oppose their proceedings to expect?—plunder and massacre. Justice and mercy cry aloud for the interference of government, and unless the measures of the executive are prompt and energetic, those villains will be suffered to remain in quiet possession of property to which they have no just claim whatever.

William B. Gites, and Andrew Moore esquires, have been appointed by the executive of the commonwealth of Virginia, members of the Senate of the United States, in the room of Abraham B. Venable, and Wilton C. Nicholas, esquires; the former having been elected president of the bank of Virginia, and the latter appointed collector of the customs for the port of Norfolk.

Nathaniel Macon, and Richard Stanford, esquires, have been re-elected to Congress from North-Carolina.

DIED, on Thursday the 30th ult. of a rupture of a blood vessel, the Rev. Doct. JOHN BLAIR LINN, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the City of Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Wythe Court House, Virginia, to his friend in Frederick-Town, Maryland, dated July 30, 1804.

"We have for 12 days been clouded with a dark smoke, and this day I was informed by a gentleman from Kentucky, that the Clinch Mountain had sunk (for many miles) to the depth of 50 feet! after which clouds of smoke issued therefrom, so that the inhabitants at the distance of 20 miles, from the place were not able to discover an object at 20 feet distance.—This I suppose, was occasioned by the burning of the stone coal which is in the mountain."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.

A letter from Capt. Stewart, of the brig Syren, dated April 25, to his friend in this city, announces the capture by him of the brig Transfer, a Grecian vessel, from the Archipelago, laden with valuable merchandise, and 19 Turkish soldiers, bound to Tripoli.—The commodore had valued, equipped, and taken her into the service of the U. States.—The Syren was to proceed the following day to join the blockade of Tripoli.

The following letter gives an account of another capture by our vigilant and enterprising squadron:—

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. frigate, Nautilus, dated

"Syracuse, April 21.

"We send you a brig we captured off Tripoli, standing in under English colours, in violation of the declaration of the blockade of that port. Being advised by commodore Preble, we sent her to America for adjudication. We had an engagement for an hour, with 11 gun-boats, off Tripoli, within half gun-shot of the batteries. We drove them into port, without any loss on our side."

BOSTON, August 28.

By the brig Felicity, Capt. Walker, at Portsmouth, in 25 days from Amsterdam, the papers of that city to the 30th of June have been received. The Portsmouth Oracle, of Saturday last, says, "We find under the Paris, head of the 25th June, that Georges and eleven others were guillotined in the fore part of that day—and that eight which were condemned to death, and to whom the emperor extended his mercy in some degree; have been ordered to be confined in the state prison for four years, and after that to be transported:—James Dognac, has also been sentenced to two years imprisonment; it farther adds, "general Moreau is on his passage to the United States of America."

August 29.

Capt. Fuber, in the brig Indefatigable, arrived here yesterday, in 25 days from St. Johns, (N. F.) which place he left the 12th of August. Informing that admiral GORE, with a large squadron arrived there from England a few days previous to his departure.

There were reports in circulation yesterday, that a proposition for a cessation of arms, had been made between France and Great Britain. It is said to have come from Halifax, and is probably a repetition of the rumours of peace circulated some weeks since.—Bost. psj.

NEW-YORK, September 1.

Captain Story, who arrived on Thursday from Gonaives, informs, that Dessalines had declared war against Spain, about the middle of July, and that his privateers had commenced capturing all Spanish vessels.

Madrid, May 24.

The American envoys are shortly expected here, who it is supposed, are commissioned to settle with our Ministry on several collateral subjects. 1st. the dispute which took place last year, between the American government and the Governor of New-Orleans; 2d. Arrangements which concern Spain in the cession of Louisiana to the United States; 3d. Propositions made by this

government, or the subject of the Florida. It is supposed that these plenipotentiaries will bring with them the ratification of the convention, past in the month of August last, between the government and our minister resident in America; and that they will commence a negotiation with a commission appointed to settle with them several important points hitherto undecided, such as the line of demarcation on the frontiers, &c.

CHARLESTON, August 21.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. James Shaw, factor, of this city, was shot through the heart by Richard Dennis, jun. son of the occupier of the Carolina coffee-house. We understand that both the father and son were committed to prison, after an examination before James Benham, esq. Of the particulars which led to this fatal deed, we are not sufficiently informed to attempt a statement.

LONDON, July 3.

The communications between the court of England and Russia leave no doubt but they must refer to objects of very general interest to the states of the continent. It appears that 25 Russian ships full of troops have arrived at Corfu, and from authentic advices from Constantinople and the Black Sea, very large armaments are preparing in the latter place.

Government has been informed that the preparations in England for an expedition against the Cape of Good Hope, are really destined for the Mediterranean, to attack Porto Ferrajo, and has therefore ordered the garrison to be reinforced with 5000 men and provisions for ten months. The troops have been drawn from Piedmont, and the 6th inst. through Florence.

Private accounts from Malta say, Othman Bey governs Egypt, which is entirely in his possession, except Alexandria and Aboukir-castle. Ali Pacha, with a party of Turks, were cut off in their march to Cairo. Treachery & massacres are the order of the day in that devoted country. Malta is now in a state to repel the united efforts of all the enemies of England.

To Capt. W. Stevenson.

SIR,

Curtius insinuates, that you were furnished with Aristides (the pamphlet mentioned by Mels. Harrison and Taylor in their certificates) by the friendly assistance of Mr. B. Would it not be advisable in you (if the suggestion is not true) to inform the public from whom you obtained it, and thereby prevent the impressions intended to be made by that insinuation?

INQUISITOR.

NOTICE.

THAT by virtue of an order of the County Court of Nicholas, we, or any two of us, shall proceed to let to the lowest bidder, on the fourth Monday in next month, at the court house of said county, the building of a Jailor's House adjoining the jail, agreeable to a plan filed in the clerk's office of the said court. Bond and security will be required of the undertaker.

Lewis H. Arnold, Joseph Morgan, William Thomson, David Gray, Nicholas Gray,

15th Sept. 1804. } Com's. 3*2

A VENDUE.

TO be sold at public sale, on Saturday, the 29th instant, at the dwelling house of Thomas Scott, in Fleming county, the

TRACT OF LAND

on which said Scott lives, containing 60 acres, 30 of which are cleared and under good fence, with some fruit trees. Also, 50 acres first quality, nearly adjoining the above, with 10 acres cleared and in good repair; with 120 apple trees now beginning to bear, and 30 or 40 bearing peach trees. Also, six head of Good Horses, with a good flock of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; House and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils of all kinds. The above property will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of nine months.—Bond, with approved security, will be required of purchasers. Due attendance will be given by the subscribers,

For Thomas Scott, JOSHUA KNIGHT, & CORNELIUS GOODWIN.

Sept. 17, 1804. 2w I DO hereby forewarn any person from taking an assignment on a bond given from me to William W. Carey, for one hundred pounds, bearing date, as well as recelled, the 11th September, 1802, and payable the 11th March, 1804; as I am determined not to pay the money until compelled by law, in consequence of a fraud practiced by the said William W. Carey.

Win. Boon.

July 27th, 1804. 13t

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan Jun. John Jordan Jun. & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately, and pay off their respective accounts to ANDREW F. PRICE, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured that suits will be instituted against them without discrimination.

John Jordan Jun. Lexington, Sept. 4th 1804. 1f

WHEREAS I have let William Todd have a lease for thirty acres, on a tract of 500 acres of Land, lying on Pittman's creek, in Green county, adjoining Pittman's Old tobacco survey. Our contract was this—I agreed to let said Todd clear thirty acres on said tract, and have it for 15 years, provided he plants 100 apple trees, and makes a good and lawful fence. Said Todd is not to work more than two hands besides himself, for which I have his bond. Whereas from some of his conduct the second night after our bargain, my neighbours with myself, think said Todd means to make a prey of my land, therefore I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for, or renting said land of said Todd, as they may depend on suffering for it by law—for I will not have my land cut to pieces, further than the 30 acres that I allowed said Todd. I forewarn any person from settling on said land, except Todd himself.

FRANCIS BUSH.

Clark county, Sept. 11, 1804.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 6561 acres of land, lying upon the waters of Eagle creek, in the county of Pendleton; which he will sell upon moderate terms for Cash—or property, as he is desirous of disposing of his possessions in this State. This land possesses several very advantageous stands for taverns, as it extends for two or three miles on each side of the road leading from Lexington to Cincinnati, and about 64 miles from the former. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber at the Travellers Hall, in Lexington, or in his absence to R. Brady, until the 15th of October, at which time he means leaving this State for Virginia.

George Markham.

September 17, 1804.

Cheap Goods.

SAML. & GEO. TROTTER, HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store on main street, Lexington, an extensive assortment of Merchandize, of the latest importations from Europe, and the East and West Indies. Consisting of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries, China, Glass, Queens' and Tin Wares.

the greatest proportion of which were purchased at auction stores and other cash houses, on the lowest terms, and will be sold either wholesale or retail, on a small profit for cash in hand—amongst which are the following articles, viz.—Superfine cloth, ad quality & coarse do. Cambrics, Constitution card, Fancy do. Dimities, hmitzes & callicos, India silks & mullins, British, Plain, Jaeco conet, Fambord, Lappet, Book Cambric, & mitydo. Scarlet cloaks, Turkey yarn, Cotton & wool cards, Saddlery, Anvils and Vices, Steel, 1 in boxes, Copper for files, Imperial, By fan, Young Hyson, con strong and Green Teas, Coffee, Loaf, lump and brown Sugars, Ind go of a very superior quality Cut & hammer'd Nails assorted. Queens Ware assorted in crates.

WINE, SPIRITS, BRANDY & ACID.

Also a large quantity of BAR IRON, made at Dorby and Benner's works, in Pennsylvania, of a superior quality; and a supply of Mann's lick SALT, and Cumberland COTTON.

June, 11th 1804.

VALUABLE LANDS—For Sale. WILL be sold on the 24th inst. on the premises, 300 acres of Land, lying on the Beech Fork of Salt river, adjoining Simon Triplet's land, and near where the road leading from Danville to Baird town, crosses said fork, in Washington county. Also, to commence on the first day of October next, 2000 acres of Military Lands in Henderson county, lying on Deer creek, a branch of Green river, about 4 miles from said river, and 18 from the Red Banks; these lands are esteemed valuable, therefore an object for those who wish to purchase in that quarter. The terms are one fourth at the time of sale, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments. For the first described tract a special title, & for the military land general warranty titles will be made. The military lands are laid out in eight lots to contain 250 acres each. Bond with approved security will be required.

Matthew Patton, Roger Patton, Wm. Patton, &c. of Matthew Patton, dec

Sept. 10, 1804. *

SEE SUPPLEMENT.



"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

ODE TO GOOD HUMOUR.

GOOD HUMOUR, hail! thou nymph divine!
Thy pleasing influence ne'er relin-
But still reign in my heart.
Should pale ev' d grief my peace annoy,
Should disappointments damp my joy,
Thy cheering aid impart.

Oh! listen to thy vot'ry's pray'r,
Thou friend to mirth, thou foe to care,
Thou goddess blithe and free!
A balm for woe thou'rt surely giv'n—
Hail! lovely fair, of bounteous heav'n
The fairest progeny.

Long hast thou reign'd within my breast:
Still deign to be my bosom's guest;
Oh! never from me fly.
Sweet nymph, still aid me with thy pow'r;
Oh! deign to blest each future hour,
Nor quit me till I die.

ELIZA.

"Trifles, light as air."

AT a town meeting in this coun-
try, a man named *Shore* was appoint-
ed hog constable; that is, an over-
seer of Swine; and a punning neigh-
bour attempted to make merriment
on the occasion by the following
couplet.

The wisdom of our town now stands
confest;— [i. rest.]
One *Shore* is chose to govern all



THE subscriber will sell 200 or
250 acres of first rate LAND.
part of the tract whereon he resides,
on the South Fork of Elkhorn creek,
in Woodford county; about 40 acres
of which is cleared, and the rest is
well timbered. It lies beautifully,
has on it several valuable cabins and
three never failing springs, one of
the springs has sufficient fall for a
distillery, and affords an ample sup-
ply of water for that purpose during
the drest seasons, and at it there is
a full house in good repair. Imme-
diate payment of about half the
price must be made; but for the bal-
ance reasonable credits may be had.
For further information apply to
CALEB WALLACE.

EIGHT PENCE REWARD

WILL be given to any person who will ap-
prehend and deliver at my shop, in
Lexington, EDWARD SMITH and WILLI-
AM SMITH, who are brothers, and sons of
Jesse Smith, living near Col. Bowman's, South
Elkhorn, and Edward and William are ap-
prentices to the boot and shoe making busi-
ness, and left me on Saturday last, and took
with them the whole of their wearing ap-
parel. Edward is 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 9
or 10 inches high, stout well made, fair hair,
grey eyes, and a fly look. William is 16 or
17 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well
made, fair rather darker, and more open coun-
tenance than his brother. Four pence reward
will be given for either, or the above reward
for both.

All persons are hereby forewarned from
harboring, entertaining, or concealing either
or both of the above mentioned apprentices,
as I am determined to prosecute to the utmost
rigour of the law, the person or persons who
shall so offend.

William Ross.

N. B. I am credibly informed that Edward
is courting a young woman in the neighbour-
hood of his father.
W. R.
August 27, 1804.

Indiana Territory.

WHEREAS a writ of Foreign At-
tachment has issued out of the
General Court for the said Territory,
directed to the sheriff of Knox county,
against the lands and tenelements, goods,
chattels and effects, rights and credits of
Francis Michell, at the suit of Robert
and James Abbot, in a plea of trespass
on the case, by virtue of which writ the
said sheriff has attached a house and lot
and other premises, in the said county
of Knox, as the estate of the said defend-
ant—Now notice is hereby given, that
unless the said Francis Michell appear by
himself or attorney, to give special bail
to answer the said suit, judgment will be
entered against him by default, and the
estate so attached will be sold for the sat-
isfaction of all creditors who shall ap-
pear to be justly entitled to a demand
thereon, and shall apply for that pur-
pose. Dated 26th July, 1804.

H. HURST, c. k. c.

John Rice Jones,
Att. for the Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

I will sell the remainder of that val-
uable tract of military land, lying on
the Ohio, just above the mouth of the
Kentucky river, containing 431 acres
at a very reduced price for cash.—It con-
sists of bottom of the first quality, emi-
nently calculated for farming &c. com-
manding a view several miles above and
below of the Ohio river, embracing a
complete prospect of the Town at the
mouth of the Kentucky river.

P. S. Those who would prefer pur-
chasing a part of the tract may be ac-
commodated.—A General warranty will
be given.

Charles Wilkins,

at the Brick House opposite the Court House,
lately occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray,
an Extensive Assortment of
Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens'
Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, &
Dorsey's best Iron;

Which will be sold cheap for CASH
or HEMP.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

* * * Four or five Journeymen
Rope-Makers wanted. None need
apply but good workmen.

BLUE, RED AND GREEN DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the public, that he con-
tinues to carry on the
WHEEL-WRIGHT BUSINESS,
and
BLUE DYING,

On High street, at the sign of the Spinning
Wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool
with a warm dye, which he will warrant to
stand equal to any blue in America. The
deepest blue for 4/6 per lb. My token is I. C.
stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove
either of the colours will please to wash them,
which will convince them it is a warm dye and
will stand.

JOHN COLDWELL.

Lexington, 10th May, 1804.



WILSON'S TAVERN,

(LATELY POSTLETHWAIT'S.)

I HAVE rented the House and Ta-
vern, lately occupied by me, in this
town, to Joshua Wilson, formerly of
Bairdstown. I beg leave to return my
sincere thanks to my numerous customers,
for their preference in my favor while in
that house, and am happy, and con-
fident in assuring those who continue their fa-
vors to Mr. Wilson, that they will find
every accommodation that the house and
situation is capable of affording—which,
I hope I do not presume in saying, will
be equal to any in the Western Coun-
try.

J. POSTLETHWAIT.

Lexington, (N.) June 4, 1804.

FOR SALE,

At a reduced price in Cash and personal
property at valuation, the following

37 Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on
the north side of the Kentucky river, and
lower side of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo.
May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1-4 acres half of 433 1-2 entered
by John May, around the salt entry.

250 acres, half of 500, entered, May
1780, by George May, near Lydia's
Mount.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of
Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—en-
tered June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of
John May's entry of 1000, including
the confluence of the South fork with
Main Licking, which lies within the
forks, and including a part of the town
of Falmouth.

666 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Mer-
edith's 1000, in the forks of Licking,
adjoining the last entry, and including
the remainder of Falmouth—Patented
10th July, 1786.

1533 1-3 acres, part of Samuel Mer-
edith's & George Clymer's 2000 acres,
on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th
November, 1786.

266 2-3 acres part of Samuel Mer-
edith's and George Clymer's 400, north
side of Licking, and joining John May's
1000 before mentioned.

1000 acres entered for Ben. Holli-
day, on Battle creek, adjoining John
Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May,
north side of the Rolling fork of Salt
river, joining George Underwood, and
including the mouth of Wilson's creek.

The claims to the above parcels of
land are deduced, by private contracts,
from the persons for whom they were
located.

GEO. M. BIBB.

Lexington, Jan. 3, 1804.

Indiana Territory, &c.

WHEREAS a writ of foreign at-
tachment has issued out of the
court of Common Pleas of the said coun-
ty of Knox, against the lands and tene-
ments, goods, chattels and effects, rights
and credits of Jean Marie Rouille, at
the suit of Thomas Jones, in a plea of
trespass on the case, by virtue of which
writ the sheriff of the said county has
attached sundry goods chattels and ef-
fects, as the property of the said defend-
ant—now notice is hereby given, that
unless the said defendant shall appear by
himself or attorney, to give special bail
to answer the said suit, judgment will
be entered against him by default, and the
property so attached will be sold for the
satisfaction of all creditors who shall
appear to be justly entitled to a demand
thereon, and shall apply for that purpose,
dated 3d August, 1804.

R. BUNTIN, Prothy.

John Rice Jones, Attor,
for the plaintiff.

Writing Paper,

For Sale by the Ream.

CASH,

Will be given for
TALLOW & CHEESE,
At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis
Sanders & Co's store, next door to the
Nail Factory, Main street, Lexington—
A Valuable WORK HORSE,
For Sale for Whiskey.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

HAS removed to his farm, seven
miles east of Lexington, near the
Ambrose Dudley's, where he will
continue to practice Medicine, in all its
different branches. All those indebted
to him, are requested to come forward
and settle their respective accounts.
April 9, 1804.

FOR SALE, A Merchant-Mill, Saw-Mill and Distillery.

SITUATE on the waters of Sil-
ver creek, in Madison county, about
six miles from the court-house, and
ten miles from the Kentucky river,
to which is annexed 140 acres of

57 LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any
in the state, and the Mills and Distil-
lery in prime order. For terms ap-
ply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.

Madison county
Oct. 1st, 1803.

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

13 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT it has been deemed expedi-
ent to change the form of the Mediter-
ranean Passports issued to vessels of the
United States; that from the eighth
day of July next, those of the new
form will be issued at the custom houses
to every vessel, for which application
may be made on a compliance with the
terms prescribed by law, and surrender-
ing the former passport of which the may
be possessed, if any, in which latter case
no fees will be required for the exchange;
and that by an arrangement agreed upon
by the Barbary powers, with whom we
are at peace, either the old or the
new form of passport will be sufficient
to protect the vessels of the United
States from capture until the 1st of Ju-
ly, 1805, after which the old form of
passport will be unavailable, and the
new one alone in use.

Department of State,
23d of May, 1804.

The printers of the laws of the Uni-
ted States are requested to insert the
above in their Gazettes twice a week
for the space of six months, and the Col-
lectors of the Customs to keep copies of
it posted up in their offices. 6m

WHEREAS a number of the officers of the
late Revolutionary Army, were unfor-
tunate enough to locate their claims in a
tract of country, since found to be com-
prised within the Indian claims. This is
therefore to give notice, that application is
intended to be made, in the name of all those
who with redress, by petition to Congress;
and little doubt is entertained, from the hard-
ship of the case, but other land will be sub-
stituted. The agent who undertakes the ma-
nagement of the business, asks, as compensa-
tion, one third only, of what land is actually
located and ultimately saved, he being at all
expense to patenting the land. All who wish
upon these terms, their claims to be attended
to, are requested to write forthwith, to Tho-
mas Bodley, of Lexington, who will communi-
cate with such agent.

PUMP MAKER.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to
his friends for the encouragement he has
experienced from their relative, to the
above business, & further informs them,
that he continues carrying on the Pump
Making in all its common useful bran-
ches, on the shortest notice, and on re-
duced prices; as also conveying water un-
der ground, through pipes, for the use of
distilleries, running fountains &c. He
also flatters himself, that the work he
has done in this country, will sufficiently
recommend him to those who may
think proper to favor him with their cul-
tom.

SAMUEL VAN PELT.

Lexington, 20th July, 1804.

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Susanah has frequen-
ly threatened to leave my B. d. and B. d. To
prevent her from contracting Debts—I here-
by therefore to caution all persons from cre-
diting her on my account as I am determined
not to pay any Debts of her contracting after
this Date.

September 8th, 1804.

* Ricbd. Lemasters.

TAKEN UP by Samuel John-

son on Beaver Creek, a bright bay
MARE COLT.

Three years old this spring, about
thirteen hands high with a small
blaze in her forehead and a long
switch tail. Appraised to £ 12.

Wm. Rayman.

Harrison City, May 22, 1804.

NOTICE—Commissioners appoint-
ed by the county court of Hardin,
will meet on the twenty-eighth of Sep-
tember, at a place called the Round
Bottom, on Bacon creek, a branch of
Nolin creek, to take the depositions of
witnesses to establish the calls of an en-
try made in the name of Matthew Pat-
ton, for 550 acres of land, and to de-
termine other things as may be thought ne-
cessary and agreeable to law.

Matthew Patton,
Roger Patton.
September 10, 1804.

FAIR SPECULATION ON VALUABLE LANDS,

To Sell at moderate prices for Six or Eight years Credit—Viz.

3705 Acres at the mouth of Indian creek,
on Red river, branch of Kentucky river.
2295 acres at the mouth of Holly creek,
including Frozen creek, branches of the Ken-
tucky river, about 9 miles above its three
forks.

2367 acres on the North fork of Rock Caf-
le river.

300 acres on the southern bank of Kentu-
cky river, opposite the mouth of Hickman
creek.

2000 acres including the main branch of
Welch's creek, waters of Green river.

200 acres in the Illinois grant, 918 poles

For further information apply to the printer in Lexington, to Robert
Craddock in Danville, to Thomas Howard in Richmond, Madison county,
or to William Sudduth Clarke county.

12 FOR SALE.

3000 acres of valuable Military Land,
lying on Highland Creek, about sixteen
miles from the Ohio, and two or three
miles from Robertson's Salt-works.

Also 1500 acres on the Ohio, nearly
opposite the mouth of the Wabash, and
4 miles from the town of Carthage.

Also, 1500 acres on Deer creek, one
of the branches of Green river.

And 666 2-3 acres on Trade Water.
The above are Military Lands, and
well situated. A Tract of Land in the
neighbourhood of Lexington, will be ta-
ken in exchange. Apply to John Pope,
sq. of Lexington, who will give any
information that may be required as to
the terms.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has imported, and is opening for
sale at his Store in Lexington, a
handsome and well chosen assort-
ment of

12 Merchandize,

which he is determined to sell as
low for Cash (in hand) as any
Goods ever offered for sale in this
place; consisting of a great vari-
ety, amongst which are the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ.

Superfine and Second Cloths and
Cassimeres,
Blanketings & Coarse Woolens,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Dimities and Coarse Muslins,
Nankeens of all colors,
Glazed, and common Cambric Mus-
lins,
Black, Blue, Pink, Salmon coloured
and Buff Muslins,
Figured and Tamboured Muslins,
Book and Jaconett do.
Muffin Shawls & Handkerchiefs af-
forded,
Silk & Cotton Stockings & Gloves
of the most fashionable kind,
Ladies' Straw Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.
Glafs and Queens' Ware,
Japanned and Tin Ware,
Pewter assorted,
Madera and Sherry Wines,
Jamaica Spirits and French Brandy,
Imperial,
Hyfon,
Young Hyfon,
Hyfon Skin, &
Bohea
Iron Mongery,
Cutlery,
Saddlery, &c. &c. &c.
Mill, Pitt and Crofs Cut Saws.
A great variety of Novels & School
Books, Blank Books, paper, Ink
Powder, Quills, &c. &c.
WILLIAM WEST.
N. B. Excellent IMPORTED
CHEESE, for sale.

I will purchase a large quantity of

8 Flax Seed,

For manufacturing and for exportation.

Also, a quantity of

Hemp Seed,

To be delivered after the first of Sep-
tember next, at my Oil mill, where

LINSEED OIL

of the first quality may always be had.

JOHN BOBB.

July 25.

N. B. I have provided good vessels
of different sizes for containing oil.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVE just received from New-Or-

leans, per the boat Jefferson, Robert

Spragg, Master.

123 boxes 1st quality Havannah Sugar,

3 barrels do. Spanish Indigo,

6 puncheons Rum,

3 pipes London particular Madeira Wine,

1 do. Sherry.

63 doz. best long cork Claret,

Which will be sold low for approved

notes at 60 and 90 days. Apply to

John Jordan, Jr. or

Banks & Owings.

Lexington (K.) 2d July, 1804.

FOR SALE.

Two Hundred Acres of

First Rate Land,

L YING within three and a half miles

of Lexington, adjoining the Bry-

an's station tract—there are about fif-

teen acres of cleared land, under good

fence, with a never failing spring. For

terms apply to the printer of the Ken-

tucky Gazette, or to the subscriber, in

Paris.

THOMAS HUGHES.

July 25.

tf

JUST IMPORTED,

And now opening for sale by WILLIAM

LEAVY, at his store in Lexington,

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL CHO-

SEN ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE;

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

ON the most reduced terms for cash;

consisting of the following articles,

besides a number of others too tedious

to insert: viz.

Superfine, Fine, & Coarse

Double milled drab

Coatings,

Calimeres,

Moreens,

Durants,

Joan's spinning,

Bombazettes & Wild

bones.

Irish linens,

Velvets,

Velveteen,

Thickettes,

Fancy & Constitution

Cords,

Scarlet Cardinals,

Dimities,

Mar eilles,

Newest Fashion Toils

ners,

Stripe & plain man's

fatin for wailcoat

Lutefrings,

Mantua,

Senhews,

Pelongs and fattins,

Nankeens,

Calicoes,

Chintzes,

Plain and figured

Gambrie,

Jaconett,

Tamboured,

India,

Book and Lapper

Silk, worsted & Mo

hair Plush,

Cotton, worsted and

filk Hote,

The best Philadelphia

made Umbrellas,

Leather,

Sattinet,

Plain,

Spangled,

Morocco & Kid

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
Kentucky Gazette.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

REFLECTIONS
ON
POLITICAL ECONOMY,
AND THE
PROSPECT BEFORE US.
Addressed to the *CITIZENS* of the *Western Country.*

No. 18.

Navigation of the Ohio.

CONSIDER the free navigation of this river, as connected with the highest possible grade of our commercial prosperity, in future years.—Without it, our vast natural resources are mere negative blessings, which we are compelled to contemplate without the power to give them full and complete operation.

The falls on the river at Louisville, is the only natural obstacle to remove. At the present time, from the infancy of our resources, I do not know that it would be prudent to attempt an entire removal of all obstructions on both sides of the island. Such an attempt would not be easily accomplished, without the united aid of the other states, immediately interested in the navigation of the river. It will be our duty, therefore, to do what we can by our own means; and to leave the rest to be done, by those situated higher up the river, when necessity shall operate the same urgencies for the prosperity of their Western commerce, as it does now, upon ourselves.

It appears to me that there are two modes, by which the navigation of the Ohio, at the falls, may be effected; but the canalizing system must be the means to be adopted. The one will facilitate the passage of ships, or other large vessels, at seasons of high water. The other will admit the navigation of boats at all seasons, as well as afford the means of constructing the most valuable water works, upon a never-failing current of water.

1st. Between the Island and the Kentucky shore, there is a smooth rock, extending up and down the river for some distance, from the two points of deep water, above and below; and considerable elevated in its whole mass above the ordinary bed of the river. When the water is low, this rock is consequently, entirely dry, from the island to the shore. If, however, it was quarried out in such a manner as to make a plane upon a level with the lowest point of the water above, in dry seasons, there would be a constant current through this passage. In order to make it sufficiently deep for boats, a canal constructed by two walls, with the stone from the quarry on the spot, would be a means of confining the water, and in its descent to the deep water below, give it sufficient elevation for the purpose required. At the lower end of the canal, there might be constructed a lock to facilitate the passage of boats into deep water. By this lock, ships might pass at almost every season of the year, when the water was only in tolerable order for navigation.

2d. The other mode, which, with as little expense perhaps might be adopted, would also be a canal along the shore, to as to unite the two points of deep water, above and below. This plan and the advantages of it, have been slightly hinted in the preceding number, as the only secure means of giving activity and value to our flour trade. It is, however, susceptible of other advantages, not less important, and eminently connected with other departments of our economical relations.

A canal, upon the plan last mentioned, through which the river could flow at all seasons, would not only afford the means of constructing valuable merchant mills for the manufacture of flour, but a variety of other useful water works. Whilst the navigation at the falls, is unfavorable for the passage of large vessels, the expediency of erecting ship-yards below, will forcibly suggest itself. If this policy should receive a preference among ship-builders, the plan of constructing saw-mills on the canal, by means of which every kind

of material may be expeditiously, and at all seasons shaped out, for the workman, will be deemed highly necessary and important. On the same stream, by judiciously diversifying its force, other machinery might be erected to furnish many of the materials necessary in building and fitting out a vessel; such as mills for spinning yarn for sail-duck, and for twisting cables and rigging rope. When vessels are constructed below the falls, I believe there is no obstruction in their navigation down the river, except a ledge of rocks some short distance down the stream, which is only inconvenient in very low water. This inconvenience, however, might be remedied, I am told, with very little expense.

I am aware, that whenever this important subject comes before the legislature, the idea of expense, will, in a great measure, tend to supplant that comprehensive system of usefulness, which is so eminently connected with the plan of opening the falls, and perhaps, entirely frustrate the scheme. But if it is considered alone on the ground of expense, independent of all calculations of advantage, there are no dangers so seriously to be apprehended, as to make us relinquish an object that must be classed among the most important concerns of the Western country.

It is possible, that by a suitable representation to the states of Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania, upon the expediency of facilitating the navigation of a river, through which a great part of their commerce must flow in future years, some aid might be acquired. These states, however, are but remotely interested on the subject, when compared with the state of Kentucky. It is true that all the ship-builders on the Western waters, above the falls, are highly interested. But the point of urgency rests more forcibly on Kentucky; because, as a state, the aggregate amount of her exportations in a few years, will far exceed that of any other part of the Western country; being possessed of more commercial capital to throw into operation, more natural fertility of soil to be rendered active and profitable, and a more immediate necessity to combine by various effective means, the respective interests of commerce and agriculture. It is this state, therefore which should act, even if unaided by others, and the should act with promptitude and perseverance.

I am not, at this time, possessed of any certain data on which to ground calculations of expense, in opening the navigation of the river at the falls upon either of the plans which have been suggested, I cannot conceive that our resources, properly managed, are inadequate. Whenever the scheme is attempted, it should be done under the authority of the state; because such responsibility would be most secure, and most susceptible of an active and judicious exercise upon the object in view.—Private contributions might be accepted; but the plan of execution should never be permitted to devolve into private hands. By the establishment of a reasonable toll upon the passage of vessels of every description, the funds expended might be very speedily repaid back again into the treasury. It is to be observed, that the plan I have suggested, would unite in itself an option on the part of passengers, to pass through the canal by yielding toll, and the choice of going through the large shoot of the river, free from expense. No oppression would, consequently, be the object of complaint.

In consequence of the low state of the water the last spring there were five or six vessels laying above the falls for a considerable time, waiting for the rise of the river. I am told that this delay, under every circumstance of expense and embarrassment, could not have cost the proprietors of those vessels a less sum than 1000 dollars per month aggregately. I have made no calculations of the expense which would attend the construction of a canal at the falls. But that which has been incident to the delay of the vessels alluded to, would go a vast way in accomplishing the object.

Let us, therefore, balance the expense attendant upon those ruinous delays and obstructions of navigation, with the sum which might be expended in finally removing them. The difference e-

ven in the course of a few years, would be enormous. A single effort, united with a little liberality, would be the means of saving to the most useful part of our citizens, to wit: the ship-builders and exporting merchants, an immense portion of that profit, which they now sacrifice by the delays of navigation. These impediments in time, will tend to damp the spirit of enterprise, which has lately promised high advantages to the country. The merchants and ship-builders on the shores of the Ohio above the falls will soon turn their commercial capital into other channels. They will not remain in a country where they cannot give it that degree of activity and profit, which shall render commerce an object worthy of attention.

These are serious considerations, and ought to be attended to by the government. If national prosperity is connected with the happiness of the citizens; if morality is best preserved in a community where the mind is led to industry, by a cultivation of the arts of agriculture and commerce, we have the best reason to seize upon all those means which shall give life, energy and action to our commercial policy. It is upon this ground that our standing can be any wife respectable abroad and happy at home.

ARISTIDES.

From the New York Herald.

Not's Discourse on the death of Hamilton.—The preacher takes for his text the very appropriate words in II. Samuel 1, 9. "How are the mighty fallen!" The interesting manner in which he opens his subject, and the force with which he combats the vice of duelling, require that we should present the reader with copious extracts; and of course with but few remarks.

THE occasion explains the choice of my subject. A subject on which I enter in obedience to your request. You have assembled to express your elegiac sorrows, and sad and solemn weeds cover you.

Before such an audience, and on such an occasion, I enter on the duty assigned me with trembling. Do not mistake my meaning. I tremble indeed...not, however, through fear of failing to merit your applause; for what have I to do with that when addressing the dying and treading on the ashes of the dead...Not through fear of failing justly, to portray the character of that great man who is at once the theme of my encomium and regret. He needs not eulogy...His work is finished, and death has removed him beyond my censure, and I would fondly hope, through grace, above my praise.

"You will ask then, why I tremble? I tremble to think that I am called to attack from this place a crime, the very idea of which almost freezes one with horror...a crime too which exists among the polite and polished orders of society, and which is accompanied with every aggravation; committed with cool deliberation...and openly in the face of day!

"But I have a duty to perform. And difficult and awful as that duty is, I will not shrink from it.

"Would to God my talents were adequate to the occasion. But such as they are, I devoutly proffer them to unfold the nature and counteract the influence of that barbarous custom, which like a restless torrent, is undermining the foundations of civil government...breaking down the barriers of social happiness, and sweeping away virtue, talents and domestic felicity in its desolating course.

"Another and an illustrious character—a father—a general—a statesman—the very man who stood on an eminence and without a rival among sages and heroes, the future hope of his country in danger—this man yielding to the influence of a custom, which deserves our eternal reprobation, has been brought to his untimely end.

"That the deaths of great and useful men should be particularly noticed is equally the dictate of reason and revelation. The tears of Israel flowed at the decease of good JOSEPH, and to his memory the funeral woman chaunted the solemn dirge.

"But neither examples nor arguments are necessary to wake the sympathies of a grateful people on such occasions. The death of public benefactors furcharges the heart and it spontaneously disburdens itself by a flow of sorrows.

"Such was the death of WASHINGTON, to embalm whose memory, and perpetuate whose deathless fame, we lent our feeble, but unnecessary services. Such, also, and more peculiarly so, has been the death of HAMILTON.

"The tidings of the former moved us—mournfully moved us—and we wept. The account of the latter chilled our

hopes and chilled our blood. The former died in a good old age; the latter was cut off in the midst of his usefulness. The former was a customary providence; we saw in it, if I may speak so, the finger of God and rested in his sovereignty. The latter is not attended with this soothing circumstance.

"The fall of Hamilton owes its existence to mad deliberation, and is marked by violence. The time, the place, the circumstances, are arranged with barbarous coolness. The instrument of death is levelled in day light, and with well directed skill pointed at his heart. Alas! the event has proven that it was but too well directed. Wounded, mortally wounded, on the very spot which still smoked with the blood of a favorite son, into the arms of his indistinct and cruel friend, the father fell.

"Ah! had he fallen in the course of nature; or jeopardizing his life in defence of his country, had he fallen—But he did not. He fell in single combat—Pardon my mistake—He did not fall in single combat. His noble nature refused to endanger the life of his antagonist. But he exposed his own life. This was his crime; and the sacredness of my office forbids that I should hesitate explicitly to declare it so.

"He did not hesitate to declare it so himself: "My religious and moral principles are strongly opposed to duelling," These are his words before he ventured to the field of death. "I view the late transaction with sorrow and contrition." These are his words after his return.

"Humiliating end of illustrious greatness!—How are the mighty fallen! And shall the mighty thus fall! Thus shall the noblest lives be sacrificed and the richest blood be spilt? Tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon!

"Think not that the fatal issue of the late inhuman interview was fortuitous. No; the Hand that guides unseen the arrow of the archer, steered and directed the arm of the duellist. And why did it thus direct it? Is a solemn memento—as a loud and awful warning to a community where justice has slumbered—and slumbered—and slumbered—while the wife has been robbed of her partner, the mother of her hopes, and life after life rashly and with an air of triumph, sported away.

"And was there, O my God! no other sacrifice valuable enough—would the cry of no other blood reach the place of retribution and awake justice, dozing over her awful seat!"

Again—
"In accomplishing the object which is before me, it will not be expected, as it is not necessary, that I should give a history of Duelling. You need not be informed that it originated in a dark and barbarous age. The polished Greek knew nothing of it—The noble Roman was above it."

"But though Greece and Rome knew nothing of Duelling, it exists. It exists among us: and it exists at once the most RASH, the most ABURD and GUILTY practice that ever disgraced a Christian nation."

The indignation of the divine breaks out in the following exclamation—

"Who is it then that calls the duellist to the dangerous and deadly combat? Is it God? No; on the contrary he forbids it. Is it then his country? No; she also utters her prohibitory voice. Who is it then? A man of honor. And who is this man of honor? A man perhaps whose honor is a name; who prates with polluted lips about the sacredness of character, when his own is stained with crimes, and needs but the single shade of murder to complete the dismal and sickly picture!"

Once more—

"This frantic meeting, by a kind of magic influence, entirely varnishes over a defective and smutty character; transforms vice to virtue, cowardice to courage; makes falsehood truth, guilt innocence—In one word, it gives a new complexion to the whole state of things. The Ethiopian changes his skin, the leopard his spots, and the debauched & treacherous—having shot away the infancy of a forry life, comes back from the field of PERFECTIBILITY quite regenerated, and, in the fullest sense, an honorable man. He is now fit for the company of a gentleman. He is admitted to that company, and should he again, by acts of villainy, stain this purity of character nobly acquired, and should any one have the effrontery to say that he has done so, again he stands ready to vindicate his honor, and by another act of homicide, to wipe away the stain which has been attached to it."

The following contains the eulogy which a minister of God standing at the altar, felt himself justified in pronouncing on Alexander Hamilton—

"THE MAN, on whom nature seems originally to have impressed the stamp of greatness. Whose genius beamed from the retirement of collegiate life, with a radiance which dazzled, and a loveliness which charmed, the eye of sages.

"THE HERO, called from his se-

questered retreat, whose first appearance in the field, tho' a stripling, conciliated the esteem of Washington, our good old father. Moving by whose side, during all the perils of the revolution, our young Chieftain was a contributor to the veteran's glory, the guardian of his person, and the companion of his toils.

"The CONQUEROR, who sparing of human blood, when victory favored, stayed the uplifted arm, and nobly said to the vanquished enemy, 'live.'....

"The STATESMAN, the correctness of whose principles and the strength of whose mind, are inscribed on the records of Congress, and on the annals of the council chamber. Whose genius impressed itself upon the constitution of his country; and whose memory, the government, illustrious fabric, resting on this basis, will perpetuate while it lasts; and shaken by the violence of party, should it fall, which may Heaven avert, his prophetic declarations will be found inscribed on its ruins.

"The COUNSELLOR, who was at once the pride of the bar, and the admiration of the court. Whose apprehensions were quick as lightning, and whose development of truth was luminous as its path; whose argument no change of circumstances could embarrass; whose knowledge appeared intuitive; and who, by a single glance, and with as much facility as the eye of the eagle passes over the landscape, surveyed the whole field of controversy; saw in what way truth might be most successfully defended, and how error must be approached. And who, without ever stopping, ever hesitating, by a rapid and manly march, led the listening judge and the fascinated juror, step by step, through a delightful region, brightening as he advanced, till his argument rose to demonstration, and eloquence was rendered useless by conviction.

"Whose talents were employed on the side of righteousness. Whose voice, whether in the council chamber or at the bar of justice, was virtue's consolation. At whose approach oppressed humanity felt a secret rapture, and the heart of injured innocence leapt for joy.

"Where HAMILTON was, in whatever sphere he moved, the friendless had a friend, the fatherless a father, and the poor man, tho' unable to reward his kindness, found an advocate. It was, when the rich oppressed the poor; when the powerful menaced the defenceless; when truth was disregarded, or the eternal principles of justice violated; it was on these occasions that he exerted all his strength. It was on these occasions that he sometimes soared so high, and shone with a radiance so transcendent, I had almost said, so heavenly as filled those around him with awe, and gave to him the force and authority of a prophet."

"The PATRIOT, whose integrity baffled the scrutiny of inquisition. Whose manly virtue never shaped itself to circumstances. Who always great, always himself, stood amidst the varying tides of party, firm, like the rock which, far from land, lifts its majestic top above the waves, and remains unshaken by the storms which agitate the ocean.

"The FRIEND, who knew no guile. Whose bosom was transparent and deep, in the bottom of whose heart was rooted every tender and sympathetic virtue. Whose various worth opposing parties acknowledged while alive, and on whose tomb they unite with equal sympathy and grief to heap their honors.

"I know he had his failings. I see on the picture of his life, a picture rendered awful by greatness, and luminous by virtue, some dark shades..... On these let the tear that pities human weakness fall; on these let the veil which covers human frailty rest..... As a hero, as a statesman, as a patriot, he lived nobly, and would to God I could add, he nobly fell.

"Unwilling to admit his error in this respect, I go back to the period of discussion. I see him resisting the threatened interview. I imagine myself present in his chamber. Various reasons, for a time, seem to hold his determination in arrest. Various and moving objects pass before him, and speak a dissuasive language.

"His country, which may need

his counsel to guide & his arm to defend, utters her *vero*. The partner of his youth, already covered with weeds, and whose tears flow down her bosom, intercedes! His babes, stretching out their little hands and pointing to a weeping mother, with lisping eloquence, but eloquence which reaches a parent's heart, cry out "Stay—stay—dear papa and live for us!" In the mean time the spectre of a fallen son, pale and ghastly, approaches, opens his bleeding bosom, and as the harbinger of death, points to the yawning tomb and forewarns a hesitating father of the issue!

"He pauses. Reviews these sad objects and reasons on the subject. I admire his magnanimity. I approve his reasoning, and I wait to hear him reject with indignation the murderous proposition, and to see him spurn from his presence the presumptuous bearer of it.

"But I wait in vain. It was a moment in which his great wisdom forsook him. A moment in which Hamilton was not himself.

"He yielded to the force of an imperious custom. And yielding, he sacrificed a life in which all had an interest—and he is lost—lost to his country—lost to his family—lost to us.

"For this—*act*, because he disclaimed it, and was penitent, I forgive him.

The preacher returns to his reprobation of duelling—

"But there are those whom I cannot forgive. I mean not his antagonist, over whose erring steps, if there be tears in heaven, a pious mother looks down and weeps. If he be capable of feeling, he suffers already all that humanity can suffer. Suffers, and wherever he may fly will suffer, with the poignant reflection, of having taken the life of one who was too magnanimous in return to attempt his own. Had he have known this, it must have paralyzed his arm, while it pointed at so incorruptible a bosom, the instrument of death.—Does he know this now, his heart, if it be not adamant must soften—if it be not ice it must melt—But on this article I forbear. Stained with blood as he is, if he be penitent I forgive him—and if he be not, before these altars, where all of us appear as supplicants, I wish not to excite your vengeance, but rather, in behalf of an object rendered wretched and pitiable by crime, to wake your prayers.

But I have said and I repeat it, there are those whom I cannot forgive: I cannot forgive that minister at the altar, who has hitherto forborne to remonstrate on this subject. I cannot forgive that public prosecutor, who entrusted with the duty of avenging his country's wrongs, has seen those wrongs, and taken no measures to avenge them. I cannot forgive that judge upon the bench, or that governor in the chair of state, who has lightly passed over such offences. I cannot forgive the public, in whose opinion the duellist finds a sanctuary. I cannot forgive you, my brethren, who till this late hour have been silent, whilst successive murders were committed. No; I cannot forgive you, that you have not in common with the freemen of this state, raised your voice to the powers that be, and loudly and explicitly demanded an execution of your laws.

"Would to God, I might be permitted to approach for once the last scene of death. Would to God, I could there assemble on the one side, the disconsolate mother with her seven fatherless children—and on the other those who administer the justice of my country. Could I do this, I would point them to these sad objects. I would entreat them, by the agonies of bereaved fondness, to listen to the widow's heartfelt groans; to mark the orphan's sighs and tears. And having done this, I would uncover the breathless corpse of Hamilton. I would lift from his gaping wound his bloody mantle—I would hold it up to heaven before them, and I would ask, in the name of God, whether at the sight of it they felt no compunction.

"You will ask perhaps, what can be done, to arrest the progress of a practice which has yet so many advocates? I answer *nothing*—if it be the deliberate intention to do nothing. But if otherwise, much is within our power.

No bursts out in the following pathetic strain—

"How are the mighty fallen! And regardless as we are of vulgar deaths, shall not the fall of the mighty affect us.

"A short time since, and he who is the occasion of our sorrows, was the ornament of his country. He stood on an eminence; and glory covered him. From that eminence he has fallen—suddenly, for ever, fallen. His intercourse with the living world is now ended; and those who would hereafter find him must seek him in the grave. There cold and lifeless, is the heart which just now was the seat of friendship. There, dim and sightless is the eye, whose radiant and enlivening orb leamed with intelligence; and there, closed for ever, are those lips, on whose persuasive accents we have so often and so lately hung with transport.

"From the darkness which rests upon his tomb there proceeds, methinks, a light in which it is clearly seen that those gaudy objects which men pursue are only phantoms. In this light how dimly shines the splendor of victory—how humble appears the majesty of grandeur. The bubble which seemed to have so much solidity has burst: and we again see that all below the sun is vanity—

"True, the funeral eulogy has been pronounced. The sad and solemn procession has moved. The badge of mourning has already been decreed, and presently the sculptured marble will lift up its front, proud to perpetuate the name of HAMILTON, and rehearse to the passing traveller his virtues.

"Just tributes of respect! And to the living useful. But to him, mouldering in his narrow and humble habitation, what are they?—How vain! how unavailing!"

How eloquent, how deeply affecting, how sublime, the following apostrophe—

"Approach and behold—while I lift from his sepulchre its covering. Ye admirers of his greatness, ye emulous of his talents and his fame, approach, and behold him now. How pale! How silent! No martial bands admire the adroitness of his movements. No fascinated throng weep—and melt—and tremble at his eloquence!—Amazing change! A shroud! a coffin! a narrow subterranean cabin! This is all that now remains of Hamilton! And is this all that remains of HIM?—During a life so transitory, what lasting monument then can our fondest hopes erect?"

We do not recollect a passage, of equal length, superior to the above.

Thus Mr. Nott speaks of General Hamilton's last moments—

"My brethren! we stand on the borders of an awful GULF, which is swallowing up all things human. And is there, amidst this universal wreck, nothing stable, nothing abiding, nothing immortal on which poor, frail, dying man can fasten?"

"Ask the hero, ask the statesman, whose wisdom you have been accustomed to revere, and he will tell you. He will tell you, did I say? He has already told you, from his death bed, and his illuminated spirit still whispers from the heavens, with well known eloquence, the solemn admonition:

"Mortals! hastening to the tomb, and once the companions of my pilgrimage, take warning and avoid my errors—Cultivate the virtues I have recommended—Choose the Savior I have chosen—Live disinterestedly—Live for immortality: and would you rescue any thing from final dissolution, lay it up in God."

"In token of this reliance, and as an expression of his faith, he receives the holy sacrament. And having done this, his mind becomes tranquil and serene. Thus he remains, thoughtful indeed, but unruffled to the last, and meets death with an air of dignified composure, and with an eye directed to the heavens.

"This last act, more than any other, sheds glory on his character. Every thing else death effaces.—Religion alone abides with him on his death bed—He dies a Christian. This is all that can be enrolled of him among the archives of eternity. This is all that can make his name great in heaven.

The information in the following paragraph is new and important—

"Let not the sneering infidel persuade you that this last act of homage to the Savior, resulted from an enfeebled state of mental facul-

ties, or from perturbation occasioned by the near approach of death.—No; his opinions concerning the Divine Mission of Jesus Christ, and the validity of the holy scriptures had long been settled, and settled after laborious investigation and extensive and deep research. These opinions were not concealed. I knew them myself. Some of you who hear me knew them. And had his life been spared, it was his determination to have published them to the world, together with the facts and reasons on which they were founded."

TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

ON the ninth day of October next, the MILLS of John Jameson dec. on North Elkhorn, with forty three acres of land annexed thereto, with a good log house sixteen by eighteen feet, with a stone chimney, kitchen and fire place underneath; about fifteen acres of the above land is cleared and under fence. The mill-house is built of stone, two story high, thirty eight feet by forty eight, with two pair of stones, one geared, the other tub. Immediate possession of the mill will be given the purchaser. The dwelling house and cleared land will be reserved till the first day of November next. The terms of the sale will be as follow (to wit) one fourth part of the purchase to be paid down, the balance to be paid in five equal annual payments, to commence on the fifteenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and five. Interest on the four remaining payments will be required till the whole is paid up. Due attendance will be given by us the commissioners.

Wm. Moore,
Robt. S. Russell,
Frans. Kirtley,
Jar. Fisher.

August 27th, 1804. 3*

A Sorrel MARK taken up by George Tetter, sen. living about 1 mile below the mouth of Paint lick, on Kentucky river, Garrard county, supposed to be about 10 years old, about 14 hands and a half high, no brand, but a scar on each hip, with a bell on, about a 4s. price, put on with a small rope—also a small star in her forehead, and appraised to 50 dollars.

Zach. Ray, J.P.

May 10, 1804.

TAKEN up by Joseph Rutherford, living six miles from Lexington, on Hickman road, a bay mare, about 13 3-4 hands high, supposed to be fifteen years old, no brand perceivable; appraised to thirty dollars. Given under my hand this 14th April, 1804.

Richard Higgins,

Garrard County, sd.

TAKEN up by Wm. Tubbs, one dark Bay Horse, six years old, five feet high, white feet and legs, lame in the near fore ankle, or pastern joint; no brands perceivable; appraised to six pounds, the 28th of May, 1804.

A true copy. Test
Benjamin Litcher, C. G. C.



W. MENTELLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just got a PHYSIOGNOMY TRACE completed on an entire new construction, by means of which perfect profile likenesses can be taken in a few seconds. As an application for a patent for using the above instrument is made, all persons are hereby forbid to use it at their peril.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Quantity of
FLAX & HEMP SEED;
DELIVERED at George Leibe's oil mill, on the Limestone road, about half a mile from the court-house in Lexington; for which a generous price will be given.

William Bobb.

Sept. 10. 1804.

Rags.

Three cents per pound, or 18s. per hundred weight, given for clean linen or cotton Rags, at Chaerls's printing office, Lexington.